STORIES TOLD

OIR HENRY IRVING, whose stage career covers forty-eight years, has acquired many striking mannerisms during that time. One day when he was ill and rebearsing understudies to play his parts he chose a particular actor to play

At the end of the rehearsal Sir Henry called the histrion to him and said: "Why did you deliver that last speech

in such a curious manner, and why did you go off the stage so spasmodic-

"It's the way you do it, Sir Henry." And all the great tragedian said was: "Good heavens!" Sir Henry tells a

story about J. L. SIR HENRY IRVING Coole, the famous

omedian. On one occasion Toole lent rather unreliable man a sovereign, zen, ever expecting to see the money again. he to his amazement the man turned up and paid the sovereign back with many thanks. Some weeks after the same individual requested the loan of £5. "No, no!" said Mr. Toole. "You deceived me once. You won't get the

chance of doing it again."

James K. Hackett, who is playing this season in "The Fortunes of the King," is a pretty good business man and is much more systematic than most members of the dramatic profession. Owing to the amount of business he has to transact on the road he earries a desk with him, but it is a desk made in the form of a trunk, this being an idea of his wife, Miss Mary Mannering. Mr. Hackett lays out his time with no little precision. Ordi-

narily in the morning he sleeps until about 9 o'clock; then his secretary and his valet go to

his room, the first to read to him the more important of the dozen or twenty telegrams which are invariably awaiting him and JAMES K. HACKto get his answers and the latter to shave him as he dictates to his secretary. Then comes five or ten minntes' exercise with dumbbells, pulley s and Indian clubs, follows a bath and brisk rub down. The water he first uses is exceedingly hot and

tapers off to cold until, before he gets out of it, it is as cold as can be drawn. A simple breakfast is ready for him at 10 o'clock, and then he spends an hour with his secretary over his mail. The next hour of the day is set aside for especial appointments. After luncheon business and rehears-

als' usually engage his attention. At 5 o'clock he dines, and, although Mr. Hackett is very fond of society and is a much sought after guest, he is usually forced to dine with some one with whom he can discuss imperative business. Dinner over, it is time for him to start for the theater. After the theater he either escorts his mother to supper or takes her home and then joins in a business discussion which may last from fifteen minutes to a half dozen hours.

Lawrence D'Orsay has a reputation for absentmindedness. That it is deserved was proved one day on a New York elevated train. The actor was

riding downtown on his way to appear in a matinee performance. As he was gazing abstractedly out of the window two young women sitting across the car kept up a lively flow of conversa-



"And have you LAWRENCE D'ORaske tone of them.

D'ers y, recading in the midst of his day dream that one of his cues in "The Earl of Pawtucket" was "And have you heard from Sarah?" straightened up to his sent and said: 'Aw, you; I have a telegram from Sa-

vah. Serah's bettah!" V. Perest the other passengers, especially the two young women, stared at him curioudy.



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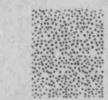
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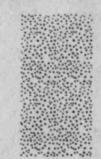
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And Continues all this Month.



MADISONVILLE, KY,

News for the Farmer

EARLINGTON CITY MARKET

Corrected Weekly By W. C. McLeod.

Corn, per bushel, 50c. Meal, per bushel, 80c. Wheat, per bushel, \$1.20. Potatoes, sweet, per bushel, \$1.00. Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 80c. Sorghum Molasses, per gallon, 50c Onions, per bushel, \$1.25. Hams, country, 121/2c. Shoulders, 8c. Sides, 8c. Lard, 81/3c, 10c, 121/2c. Honey, per pound, 1216c. Butter, good country, 25c. Oats, per bushel, 45c. Timothy Hay, per ton, \$12.00. Clover Seed, \$7.00. Hogs, \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs, \$3.00 and \$3.40. Cattle, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Calves, \$3.00 and \$5.00. New Feathers, per pound, 50c. Beeswax, per pourd, 20c. Green Hides, salted, No. 1, 10c. Green Hides, unsalted, Sc. Lambskins, 35c and 40c. Tub washed Wool, 30c. Greased Wool, 20c. Light Burry Wool, 18c and 19c. Heavy Burry wool, 14 to 18c. Eggs, per doz., 25c. Chickens, frying size, \$1.50 to \$3.00

Hens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per doz. Turkey, 1216c.

Trees Alongside of Roads.

Not only should brush and weeds be removed from the roadside, but places of business and amusement. pounds for the United States. Country roads can be made far more necessary, they make the surround- enrire crop \$14,682,000. ings attractive and inviting and add to the value of property and the pleasure of the traveler.*

wet weather is just the time to go on to the fertility of the land. the road. The French farmer never loses a good day in his fields, for he can do all his marketing in rainy times. Every farmer and farmer's boy not at school and every farm hand and team could earn a full day's wages every day in the year, rain or shine.

Methods of the Bee.

The wax in the combs is not gathered by the bees and carried on their legs as many people imagine, but is produced by the bees gorging themselves with honey, after which they cluster in the hive for some twelve to twenty hours. At the expiration of that time the wax appears between the segments on the under side of the abdomen in a form much resembling small fish scales. The builders remove this substance and or pollen, is carried by the bees on comes very hard when cold.

It is not advisable to keep the ground bare of vegetable matter. Cover it with stable manure of with a cover crop that will die with the coming of frost .- Farmers' World.

man in such town or city, as well as condition of the barnyards. the richest, is proportionately con-

Dairy Notes.

little after salting.

cow some potatoes. Stringy milk can be cured by keep-

ing the cows clean.

Wash all the milk vessels with cold water before scalding. Whitewashed stables mean fewer

flies and more milk.

farmers than pure breeds.

Whenever possible test the cow's milk before buying her. A cow that tests below three per

cent. is not worth keeping.

Cows and horses should not be allowed in the same pasture.

You waste 25 per cent. of your butter in summer by not using a separ-

Adding hot water to cream while churning is the worst of all prac-

If the butter takes too long to come add one or two fresh cows to the dairy.

Warm milk from the cow does not absorb odors. While cooling keep it in a pure atmosphere.

Pair the animals of such families as give much and rich milk, so the progeny will produce much and rich

Many dairymen like an ounce of salt to the pound of butter.

Do not wet your hands when milking; if you do you flavor the milk,

The Government Crop Reporter says of the Clarksville and Hopkinsville tobacco district: The average farm price on December 1 for the crop of this district is estimated at 78c per pound. Prices so far have been from 25 to 30 per cent. higher than those received for simflar grades at this time last year. On account of the dry weather not more than 7 per cent. of the crop had been marketed up to December 20. The average quality of the cured leaf is thought to be superior to the 1903 crop.

Kentucky in the Lead.

Kentucky continues to lead all the states in the union in the size of its grass should be sown, trees planted, tobacco crop. Figures given out by and a side path or walk, be prepared the agricultural department show for the use of pedestrains, especially that the production in the old comwomen and children, going to and monwealth in 1904 was 229,417,000 coming from church, school, and pounds, out of a total of 660,460,000

This is nearly two and one-half useful and attractive than they us- times the crop raised in North Carually are, and this may be secured olina, which stands second on the by the expenditure of only a small list. The average price of the Kenamount of labor and money. Al- tucky product was 6.4 cents per though such improvements are not pound, making the total value of the

· Improving the Farm.

and divided into lots of 50 acres or less for a rotation of crops, says It is enforced idleness that makes Farm and Home. Sow peas and farmers poor, and no farmer need be German clover for a green-fallow to idle a day on account of bad weath- add humus to the soil. All grain, er or wet fields if only his roads are hay and roughage of all kinds should good. On a good road there is al- be fed on the farm and sold in the ways paying work of some kind, and way of pork and beef, therefore add-

Water for Cows.

Water for cows should always be warmed during cold weather. This is particularly necessary when ice forms in the troughs, but it also pays during the sharp weather of late spring and early winter. Cows prefer warm to ice water .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Save Your Straw.

The old wasteful habit of burning all the straw on the farm is still followed on those farms that do not have a good deal of stock. Even where it is possible to utilize the straw by hauling it to' the barnyard it is still burned, because the owner does not figure out that the fertility in the straw is worth hauling the straw to the barnyard for. He says use it as comb material. Bee bread, that anyway the ash is left and there is some fertility in that. Taktheir legs and is used as food for the ing all in all he is under the impresyoung ones. Propolis is carried in sion that he is getting about as much the same manner and is used to seal out of his straw by burning it as in up all crevices in the hive. It be- any other way, unless he can sell it. or feed it to stock.

But all investigations go to show that humus plays a much larger part in the matter of soil value than we thought. Every pound of straw should be brought back onto the land in some form. A number of cattle will trample up a good deal of Good country roads are not only it if it is thrown into the barnyard the life of the country they traverse, from time to time. This would be but they mean the very life and especially the case with some barnprogress of the town or city into yards we have seen and it would at which they center. The poorest the same time greatly improve the

Get the straw and the manure cerned and interested in the good mixed together in the shortest poscondition of the roads leading into sible time. When the straw is mixed with the manure it is surprising how quickly it will go to pieces, sayt the Farmers' Review. One If the butter is mottled work it a farmer has a barnyard that does not cover more than half an acre, yet If the butter is too soft feed the into that every year he puts the cornstalks from 40 acres of land. The stalks become quickly pulverized under the feet of the farm animals and in the course of months one fails to recognize in the manure any

cornstalks. Of course this means work, but it means also the keeping up of the Crosses are usually better for the producing capacity of the land. It also means the keeping up of the ability of the land to resist drouth. Get the straw into the manure and then get the manure into the field as quickly as possible after it is fit to go there.

Phoenix Building, Hopkinsville, Ky.